WASHINGTON.

Closing Hours of the Extra Session of Congress.

REPUBLICANS ROUNDING OUT THEIR RECORD.

Adjournment To-Day and No Second Call.

VETO OF THE MARSHALS BILL

Zack Chandler Again Goes for the Democracy.

The following Message from the President was delivered to the House of Representatives immediately after twelve M. to-day.

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:-I return to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, the bill entitled "An act making appropriations to pay fees of United States marshals and their general deputies," with the following objections to its becoming a law:-

payment during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, of United States marshals and their general deputies. The offices thus provided for are essential to the faithful execution of the laws. They were created and their powers and duties

defined by Congress at the first session after the adoption of the constitution in the Judiciary act, which was approved September 24, 1789. Their general duties, as defined in the act which originally established them, were substantially the same as those prescribed in the statutes now in force. The principal provision on the subject in the Revised

Statutes is as follows:—
SEC. 787.—It shall be the duty of the marshal of each district to attend the District and Circuit courts when sitting therein, and to execute throughout the district all lawful precepts directed to him and issued under the authority of the United States, and he shall have power to command all necessary assistance in the execution of his duty.

The original act was amended February 28, 1795, and the amendment is now found in the Revised

and the amendment is now found in the Revised

Statutes in the following form:—
SEC. 788.—The marshals and their deputies shall have in each State the same powers in executing the laws of the United States as the sheriffs and their deputies in such State may have by law in executing the laws thereof.

from time to time imposed upon the marshals and their deputies, the due and regular performance of which are required for the efficiency of almost every branch of the public service. Without these offi cers there would be no means of executing the warrants, decrees or other processes of the courts, and the judicial system of the country would be fatally

The criminal jury fiction of the courts of the United States is vary extensive. The crimes committed within the maritime jurisdiction of the United States are all cognizable only in the courts of the United States. Crimes against public justice; crimes against the operations of the government, such as forgery or counterfeiting the aloney or securities of the United States; crimes against the postal laws; offences against the elective franchise, against the civil rights citizers, against the existence of the government crimes against the internal revenue laws, the cusfor the protection of Indians and of the public lands—all of these crimes, and many others, can be punished only under United States laws - laws which, taken together, constitute a body of jurisprudence which is vital to the welfare of the whole country, and which can be enforced only by means of the marshals and deputy marshals of the United States. In the District of Columbia all of the process of the courts is executed by the offieers in question. In short, the execution of the criminal laws of the United States, the service of all civil process in cases in which the United States s a party, and the execution of the revenue laws, the neutrality and many other laws of large importance depend on the maintenance of the marshals and their deputies. They are in effect the only police of the United States govern ties are found in every State of the Union, and in every country which has a jurisprudence which is worthy of the name. To deprive the national government of these officers would be as disastrous society as to abolish the sheriffs, constables and denial to the United States of the right to execute its laws; a denial of all authority which requires the

The bill contains, however, other provisions which are identical in their tenor and effect with the secon ttions for certain judicial expenses," which, on the Ed of the present month, was returned to the House of Representatives with my objections to its ap-proval. The provisions referred to are as follows:-

use of civil force. The law entitles these officers to be

paid. The funds needed for the purpose have been

collected from the people and are now in the Treasury.

No objection is therefore made to that part of the

bill before me which appropriates money for the

support of the marshals and deputy marshals of the

United States.

proval. The provisions referred to are as follows:—
SEC. 2.—That the sums appropriated in this set for the persons and public service embraced in its provisions are in full for such persons and public service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and no department or officer of the government shall, during said fiscal year, make any contract or incur any liability for the future payment or money under any of the provisions of title 26, mentioned in section 1 of this act, until an appropriation sufficient to meet auch contract or pay such liability shall have first been made by law. Upon a reconsideration in the House of Represen

tatives of the bill which contained these proit lacked a constitutional majority and therefore failed to become a law. In order to secure its enact ment the same measure is again presented for my approval coupled in the bill before me with appropriations for the support of marshala and their deputies during the next fiscal year. The object manifestly is to place before the Executive this alternative—either to allow necessary functions of the public service to be or suspended for want of the appropria tions required to keep them in operation or to approve legislation which in official communications to Congress he has declared would be a violation o his constitutional duty. Thus in this bill the principle is clearly embodied that by virtue of the provision of the constitution which requires that 'all bills for raising revenue shall originate the House of Representatives has the right to with hold appropriations for the support of the government, unless the Executive consents to approve any legislation which may be attached to appropriation bills. I respectfully refer to the com munications on this subject which I have sent to Congress during the present seasion for a sire here merely to repeat that in my judgment to establish the principle of this bill is to make a radical, dangerous and unconstitutional change in the character of our institutions.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES. EXECUTIVE MANSION, June 30, 1879.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, June 30, 1879. REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMEN MAKING UP THEIR RECORD FOR THE HUSTINGS -AN ADJOURNS MENT TO-DAY AND NO ADDITIONAL EXTRA

The differences between all parties to the issue

may be, and Congress will adjourn to-morrow with-out day. In other words, to quote the colloquial expression, democrats and republicans have agreed to disagree and to go before the country upon the record as it is made up to date. The truce was brought about in the following way:— The republicans conferred among themselves and decided to offer a bill making the simple appropriation of \$500,000 for the marshals and their general deputies, which bill they were at liberty to introduce to-day, as it was Monday, and move to put upon its final passage by a suspension of the rules. The democratic leaders were spoken to, and in the House Speaker Randall was communicated with and the nature of the proceedings ex-plained to him. He readily agreed to recognize the mover of the bill, and Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, who was given charge of it, rose at the appropriate moment and submitted it. Mr. Springer, who appeared to have misundersto the nature of the arrangement, sprang to his feet and offered as an amendment all the political por-tion of the bill just vetoed by the President, but the situation was explained to him and he did not press his motion. A vote by year and nays was taken on the naked proposition for an appropriation, and it failed of even a majority, two-thirds being necessary to pass it. The vote resulted sixty-one yeas and eighty-two nays, one less than a quorum, but the Speaker voting, which he did for the second time to-day to supply a similar deficiency, the requisite 144 was obtained, and the bill was lost. Similar action was taken in the Senate by Mr. Windom, although that body has not the constitutional power to originate an appropriation bill. But it was an understood matter or all sides. The republicans have thus placed them selves in the position of having exhausted every parliamentary right and privilege available by them to secure the interests of their constituents. A similar view of the case was taken by the President's advisors so to-morrow, but there will be no extra session. The whole difficulty has been relegated to the people to

Senator Window wishes it understood that it was in no factious spirit that he objected to the adjournment resolution to-day which, if allowed to go to a vote, would have terminated the session at four o'clock this afternoon. His right to object was a parliamentary privilege which he was bound to exercise before he could say to his constituents that he had fully exhausted all such privileges in the efforts to secure the completion of the national appropriations. It might be, as he tacetiously put it, would change their mind and suddenly supply the deficient item in the appropriations. There is now no fear of an inadequate number of

be settled at the polls so far as it can be by an ex-

pression of a popular verdict in the elections next

members in the House to amend this resolution to morrow so as to allow of an immediate adjournment. The impatient Congressmen have all been warned to stay to make up the requisite quorum, and as the republicans will not filibuster after today's compact, there will be no serious obstacle in the way of a prompt adjournment.

When the Senate adjourned this afternoon the President and members of his Cabinet were quietly waiting in the President's room at the Capitol to receive the committee usually sent to inform him that Congress had appointed an hour for adjournment and to ask if he had anything further to communiate to that body. The news of the adjournment of the Senate surprised the President and the members of the Cabinet, and without delay they all left the room with the understanding that they would meet there again to-morrow. The action of the Senate in adjourning without taking up the resolution for adjournment was also a surprise to many of the democratic members of the House, who net Clerk Adams returning to his office with aundle of bills which he had started with to report to the Senate. Mr. Atkins, the chairman of the House Appropriation Committee, was on his way to the Senate chamber when the news of the adjournment greeted his ears. He stopped for a moment as

if bewildered by the report, and then said: -"That body has the most singular way of showing its independence. Why, cuss them, why don't they concur in the resolution to get away from Washing-

on immediately?"

The prophets who said that the 1st of July would find Congress in session are delighted at the verification of their prediction. Various profane remarks were indulged in by members eager to leave the city No one could be found anxious to remain another day, A HEARTLESS JOKE BY CONGRESSMEN-CRUELTY

INFLICTED ON HOSPITAL PATIENTS. A heartless joke was perpetrated at the Capitol this afternoon. A philanthropist who is collecting newspapers and other reading matter for the sick in the hospitals placed one of his collection boxes duly the sign denoting its purpose. They rushed back to their desks, obtained all their spare copies of their speeches they had on hand and cruelly filled the box to the very top. RIGHT OF WAY OVER THE GOVERNMENT LANDS

AT PLATTSBURG GRANTED FOR RAILROAD

uspension of the rules in the House to-day to pass the bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Kernan and in the House by Mr. John Hammond, of New York, to authorize the Secretary of War to release certain land of the United States to the people of New York in the town of Plattsburg for railroad purposes for a right of way, not exceeding six rods in width, and for a depot and other railroad purposes, not to exceed two acres together with the right to occupy the shore of Lake Champlain, opposite the premises, for the pur-pose of receiving, discharging and storing ore and other freight, subject to such restrictions as the Secretary of War may think necessar to protect the interests of the United States. The ight of way and premises are to be used exclusively for the purpose of constructing and operating the railroad authorized to be built by an act of the Legis ature of the State of New York. The bill had aiready passed the Senate through the efforts of senator Kernan and has gone to the President for his THE ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMER CITY OF NEW

YORK-PERMISSION GRANTED TO USE THE NAVY YARD DRY DOCK.

This afternoon Congressman Bliss, of Brooklyn tho is a member of the Committee on Commerce, received a telegram from Messrs. Englis & Son, asking him to obtain permission to use the Brooklyg Navy, Yard dry dock to dock the steamship City of New York, in order that the leak made by the collision with the iron bark Helen, on Saturday, might be repaired without delay. The Secretary of the Navy was at the Capitol with the Presiden when the telegram was received by Mr. Bliss and was submitted to him without delay. The result was the immediate sending of a telegram to the commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard to the sect that if the dock could be spared to let it be used for docking the steamship City of New York. The Secretary had seen the account of the accident in the Henaud, and as it was represented that the available to repair the damage the good of the mer-

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS. SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 20 1870 The Senate resumed consideration of Mr. Vest's resolution "That the complete remonetization of silver and its restoration to a perfect equality with gold, both as coin and builion are demanded alike by the dictates of justice and wise statesmanship," the pending question being on the motion by Mr.

22, an follows:— Yasa—Alison, Anthony, Rayard, Blair, Burnside, Cameron of Wisconsto, Carpenter, Chandler, Conkling, Laton, etc., Hill of Colorado, Kellogg, Karpan, Kirkwool, Long, Morrill, Padouca, Platt, Hollins, Sunders, Whyte nig Window—23.

Nave-Meck, Butler, Call, Cockrell, Coke, Davis of Bil1918, Garland, Harris, Hereford, Houston, Jones, Jones of
Jorida, Maxey, Morgan, Pendleton, Saulsbury, Slater,
Jance, veta, Vourhees, Walker and Williams—22. Messrs. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, McPherson before Congress have been reconciled so far as they | Edmunds and Dawes, who would have voted yes,

Allison to refer the resolution to the Finance Com-

mittee. The motion was agreed to-yeas 23, nays

22. as follows:--

and Hill, of Georgis, who would have voted nay.

The Senate resumed consideration of the Senat bill relating to vessels not propelled wholly by sail or internal motive power of their own, exempting such craft from enrolment or license, and the bill was passed.
THE ADJOURNMENT QUESTION.

Mr. Earon, (dem.) of Conn., from the Committee Appropriations, reported the House joint resolution to adjourn sine die at four P. M. to-day, with a recom-

mendation that it pass.

Mr. Windom, of Minnesota—I regret exceedingly Mr. Windom, of Minnesota—I regret exceedingly to interpose an objection, and I do it upon this ground:—The rules say that this resolution shall not be acted upon to-day if objected to, unless we en this side waive this rule for the purpose of letting Congress go home without completing the business for which it was convened. I do not think proper to waive the rule for that purpose, and I hope our friends on a night's deliberation will believe it their duty to pass the bill, which they can do before four o'clock to-morrow arternoon.

Several democratic Senators—We don't need any time for deliberation.

The resolution accordingly went over until to-morrow.

The resolution accordingly went over until tomorrow.

EACK CHANDLER AGAIN.

Mr. CHANDLER, (rep.) of Mich., said whether the adjournment resolution passed by the House is acted upon to-day or not is immaterial. We have now been three months and a hair in this capital, not without certain results. We have shown to the people of this mation just what the democratic party means. The people have been informed as to your party's ends and sims. By fraud and violence, by shotguns and tissue ballots you hold the present majority in both houses of Congress, and you have taken an early opportunity to show what you mitend to do with that majority thus obtained. You are within sight or the promised iand: but like Moses of old we propose to send you up into the magnitain to die. (Great iaughter.)

Mr. President, we are approaching the end of this extra session, and its record will soon become history. The acts of the democratic party as manifested in this Congress justity me in arraigning it before the loyal people of the United States on the political issues waich it has presented as the enemy of the nation and as the author and abettor of rebellion.

Mr. CHANDLER proceeded to arraign the democratic

Mr. CHANDLER proceeded to arraign the democratic party as follows:—

Perst.—For having resorted to revolutionary measures to carry out their partisan projects by attempting to coerce the Executive by withholding supplies, and thus accomplishing by starvation the destruction or the government which they had failed to overthrow by arms.

Second.—For having injured the business interests of the country by forcing the present extra session after liberal compromises were tenegred to them prior to the close of the last session.

Third.—For having attempted to throw away the results of the recent war by again elevafing State over national sovereignty. We ascrificed more than three hundred thousand lives and expended \$5,000,000,000 to put down this hereay and to perpetuate the national life. They surrendered this at Appomatiox, but now they attempt to renew this protension.

ABOUT THE BUSINESS INTERESTS.

\$5,000,000,000 to put down this heresy suit to perpetuse the mational life. They surrendered this at Appomatics, but now they attempt to renew this pretonsion.

ABOUT THE BURNESS INTERESTS.

Fourth—For having attempted (there are honorable exceptions, and long may they be remembered) to damage the business interests of the country by forcing silver coin into circulation of less value than it represents, thus swindling the laboring man and the producer by compelling him to accept eighty-fivenests for a dollar and thus cariching the buildion owners at the expense of the laborer. Twelve hundred millich dollars is paid yearly to labor alone in this country, and by forcing an eighty-five-cent dollar on the working men you swindle them out of \$180,000,000 yearly.

Fifth—For having removed without cause experienced officers and employes of this body, seme of whom served and were wounded in the Union army, and with appointing men who had in the rebel army attempted to destroy the government.

Sizth—For having instituted a secret and illegitimate tribunal, the edicts of which have been made the supreme governing power of Congress, in defiance of the fundamental principles of the constitution. The decrees of this junta are known, although its motives are histeen.

Recenth—For having held up for public admiration that arch rebel Jefferson Davis—great laughter on the democratic side)—declaring that he was inspired by motives as sacred and as noble as animated Washington, and as having rendered services in attempting to destroy the Union which would equal in history Grecian fame and Roman glory. (Laughter.) You may laugh; the people of the North will make you laugh from the other side of your faces. (Renewed laughter.)

**You have the Union which would equal in history Grecian fame and Roman glory. (Laughter.) You may laugh; the people of the North will make you laugh from the other side of your faces.

Recenth—For having introduced a large amount of emission which excludes those who served under the have made these issues, not we, and by them they must stand or fall. This is the platform they have constructed, not only for 1879 but for 1880. They cannot change it, for we will hold them to it. They have made their bod, and we will see to it that they

cannot change it, for we will hold them to it. They have made their bod, and we will see to it that they lie thereon.

Mr. Bayard, (dem.) of Del., from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably on House joint resolution to supply Congress with 500 copies of "Heyl's Import Duties." Passed.

THE REPRIGERATING SHIP.

Mr. Harris, (dem.) of Tenn., sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter from Professor Gamgee, withdrawing his previous offer to give the government the benefit of his invention for a refrigerating ship machine on certain conditions, unless Congress accepted the conditions before adjournment.

As the senafe had refused to consider the joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to accept such offer, Mr. Harnis moved to indennitely postpone that resolution. Agreed to. postpone that resolution. Agreed to.
On motion of Mr. Allison, at twenty minutes be fore two P. M., the Senate went into executive ses

sion.

The doors were reopened at twenty-five minutes before four P. M., and the President's Message, calling attention to the failure of Congress to appropriate money for the necessites of the government, was read and referred to the Committee on Approvalence.

was read and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The President protem, announced his signature to the bill relating to vessels not propelled by sail or by internal motive power of their own.

THE ADDOLENMENT AGAIN.

Mr. EATON, of Connecticut—If I may venture I will again ask consent to proceed to the consideration of the resolution for adjournment that I had the honor to report this morning by instruction of the Committee on Appropriations. It was objected to early in the day; I hope there will be no objection now.

the Committee on Appropriations. It was objected to early in the day; I hope there will be no objection now.

Mr. Wixdom, of Minnesota—I dislike extremely to object, but a Message from the President has just been read calling the attention of the Senate to the very great importance of passing some appropriation for the support of the marshals, and 4f we adjourn now it wall be impossible to do that. In view of that Message and the necessities to the public service of passing such a bill I do not real at liberty to withdraw my objection. That objection is steingthened very much by the Message of the President calling our attention to the fact that the public interests will suffer if we do not pass such a bill.

Mr. Extoy—I would like to ask the Senator If he really supposes that our sitting here until to-morrow morning will make any difference.

Mr. Wixdom—I would be very unwilling to say that I think it would not make any difference, because the President has shown so conclusively that these appropriations ought to be made, that it would impute a disposition to leave without making the necessary appropriations. (Derisive laughter on the democratic skide).

Mr. Wixdom—I will ask consent of the Senate to

emocratic side).

Mr. Windom—I will ask consent of the Senate to atroduce actual will ask consent of the Senate to atroduce actual will ask consent of the Senate to a troduce actual will be senate to the Committee on Appropriations in refer that they may act on it to-morrow, and it will equire only twenty-rour hours to complete our matters. business.

Mr. EATON, of Connecticut—We all heard the Message read and gave it due consideration; suppose my irread puts the bul on its passage now.

Alr. Window—Upon that suggestion I will offer it now.

now.
Mr. Earon—Then we will have time to adjourn be-

Mr. Earon—Then we will have time to adjourn before four o'clock.
Mr. Wishom accordingly introduced a bill which is the Marshals' Appropriation bill veteed to-day minus the political clauses.
Mr. Housron, (dem.), of Ala., suggested that if Mr. Windom's desire was to fasten the responsibility for adjournment without making appropriations upon the democrats, the object would be attained as well by a vote on the adjournment resolution if Mr. Windom would withdraw his objection to its consideration.

Mr. Windom—I would be very glad to yield to that Mr. WINDOM—I would be very giad to yield to that proposition. I have too much condence in my democratic friends here to suppose they would refuse to make the appropriations, but if we should set on that proposition and you pass it, as of course you will—because you don't propose to deny to this important branch of the government the appropriations which the President has just told us are indispensable—when you had passed it and sent it to the froms the House could not pass it in time. I demonster.

hter.)
SAULSBURY, (dem.) of Del., objected to the strength of the bill, but soon after with-Mr. Satishiny, dean of the bill, but soon after with-drew his objection.

The bill was read twice, and the question being on its third reading Mr. Earon, of Connecticut, moved to amend by siding the "political clauses" of the vetoed Marshals' Appropriation bill, making the bill exactly the same as the one vetoed to-day. Arr. Window—It will be understood that this is precisely as it the Senate should refuse to pass the bill. (Cries of "That's it exactly" on the democratic

Mr. Brck, of Kentucky—It will not hurt him to veto it a second time if it is handed in now.

Mr. Eston's amendment was agreed to—yeas 27, nays 19.

Mr. Eaton's amendment was agreed to—yeas 27, nays 19.

Mr. Eaton—I effered this amendment so that my honorable friend from Minnesota might sleep well to-night. He has spoken heretofore with regard to what a night's rest might bring to his friends on this side. Now the Senator understands and the President of the United States and the country understands the position that the democratic members of the Senate occupy on this question. Further time, in my judgment, would be unnecessary, therefore I now move the indefinite postponement of this bill as amended.

Mr. Windom rose. (Cries of "Question! Question!" on the democratic side.)

Mr. Windom rose is despected in the democratic side. Mr. Windom rose is made to say that under no circumstances will he and his party friends vote for any appropriation for the payment of the marshals and their deputies whi h does not contain this condition, which the President has vetoed. (Cries of "Exactly!" "That's it!" &c.)

Mr. Windom—And I understand that to be the unanimous sentiment on that side.

Mr. Eaton—I do not know. I hope so.

"Exactly!" "That's it!" &c.)

Mr. Windom—And I understand that to be the unanimous sentiment on that side.

Mr. Eaton—I do not know. I hope so.

Mr. Windom—I shall vote against postponing the bill, though I should not vote for it as amended, still hoping that our friends on the other side may yet find a moment for repentance, for "while the lamp holds out to burn—"

Mr. Eaton (interrupting)—"The vilest republican may return." (Laughter.)

Mr. Maxex, (dem.) of Ind.—My mind is made up to my satisfaction. My time is up on the 4th of March, 1881, and the occupant of the White House may keep me here from now until that time, but I will always vote against that bill passing until it be as amended by the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. Farry, (rep.) of Mich.—That my vote may not be misunderstood I state that I shall vote against indefinite postponement, not because the bill as amended commends itself to my judgment, but, with my friend from Minnesota (Mr. Vintom), I hope that with a night's rest the Senator from Connecticut to-morrow morning will make a motion to reconsider this vote and pass the bill as originally introduced by the Senator from Minnesota.

The bill was indunitely postponed—yeas 27, nays 17.

On metion of Mr. Cockrell, of Missouri, at

The bill was indestrictly postponea—year 21, nays 17.
On metion of Mr. Cockerli, of Missouri, at twenty minutes past four P. M., the Senate went into Executive session, and when the doors were reopened, at five P. M., adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, June 30, 1879. The Chaplain, in his prayer this morning, returned thanks that the House had been safely brought to the closing labors of the session, and asked the blessing of the Lord upon all the measures which have been wisely and prudently adopted.

A message was received from the President an-nouncing his approval of the Judicial Expenses bill; also a message in writing, supposed to be the veto message on the "marshals" bill.

erence was gone through as the business of the norning hour on Monday, but there were only some dozen bills introduced and few of these were of any public importance.

The whole number of bills introduced during the

present session was about 2,525.

Much of the morning hour was consumed in the

reading of the bills introduced and in taking the year

Much of the morning hour was consumed in the reading of the bills introduced and in taking the yeas and nays upon motions of reference. The last vote showed the presence of 157 members, being thirteen more than a quorum.

At the conclusion of the morning hour Mr. King (dem.) of La., rising to a question of personal privilege, denied that there had been any conspiracy, as alleged by the Cincinnati Engainer of the morning hour mr. King (dem.) of La., rising to a question of personal privilege, denied that there had been any conspiracy, as alleged by the Cincinnati Engainer of the morning to be a democratic and certain republican members, with a view to accomplishing certain legislative ends. He was askomahed that a paper professing to be a democratic paper should receive information from such a source as that from which that information must have emansted.

Mr. ELLIR, (dem.) of La., also rising to a question of personal privilege, had read at the Clerk's desk an article in the Washington Exemely Star of the 28th inst. Intimating that a bargain had been entered into between certain republican members (including Mr. Garfield, of Ohio), and certain democratic members from Georgia, Alabama. Louisiana and South Carolina, that on certain conditions the "marshals" bill should be passed without restrictions being attached to it. Life was too short, he said, to kick at every cur that barked, but on this occasion he must notice the statement so far as to pronounce it as unqualifiedly, deliberately and will rully false in every particular.

Mr. Evera, (dem.) of S. C., speaking for the South Carolina delegation, also denounced if as unqualifiedly false.

Mr. Acklen, (dem.) of La., suggested that it would be in order for Mr. Garfield to rise to a question of personal privilege.

In response to this suggestion Mr. Garfield stated

Mr. Ackles, the control of the control of personal privilege.

In response to this suggestion Mr. Garfield stated that he had been recently reading the old history of Xenophon. On one occasion, when a panic had stricken the Grecian camp and the soldiers were fleeing without apparent cause, Charchus, general of the host, offered a reward for the arrest of the man who had let the ass loose among the armor. There had been no ass there, but the Greeks had gone back laughing to their tents, and the panic had been stopped. Now, said Mr. Garfield, it was thought that a good many Southern gantlemen were going to be fatriotic enough to get through some of the appropriations, and for fear that that might be done this story had been gotten up. (Laughter.)

Mr. BRIGHT, (dem.) of Tenn.—Did the gentleman from Ohio do any of the braying? (Laughter.)

THE VETO MESSAGE.

The SPEAKER then laid before the House the veto

The Speaker then laid before the House the veto message of the President on the "marshal's" bill, and it was read by the clerk and listened to without any demonstration of approval or disapproval on either side of the House. At the conclusion of the reading Mr. Cone, of Indiana, moved to reconsider the bill. Mr. Springer, (dem.) of Ill., inquired whether gentlemen on the other side, in view of the importance of having marshals, would not give the necessary two-thirds to pass the bill over the President's veto. The vote was then taken, and the House refused to pass the bill over the President's veto—yeas S3, nays 63—not the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative. The Speaker requested that members on either side of the House who were not bound by pairs should not leave the city until the final adjournment, otherwise the House would be left without a quorum to-morrow.

Mr. Blackburk, (dem.) of Ky., from the Committee on Appropriations, reported (instead of a Senate bill on the same subject, which he claimed the Senate hald not the constitutional right to originate,) a bill for the payment to committee clerks, pages and other employes of both houses (who have not annal salaries) infecen days' extra pay, and authorizing the immediate payment of Congressional salaries for July. The bill was passed.

Message From The President.

At half-past two a message in writing was received from the President and was immediately read by the crerk and referred to the Committee on Appropriations. The linessage is as follows:—

cerk and referred to the Committee on Appropriations. The message is as follows:

To the Sevate and House of Representatives:

The bill making appropriations for the payment of fees
of United States marshals and their general deputies,
which I have this day returned to the House of Representatives in which it originated with my objections, baving,
on its reconsideration by that body, failed to become
a law, I respectfully call your attention to the immediate necessity of making some adequate provision for the due and efficient execution by the
marshals and deputy marshals of the United States of the
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marshals and deputy marshals of the United States of the
performance of these indepensable duties expire to day.
Under the laws production of the superior of the comtine disposal of the Executive Department for
the public enterests, and at any moment may prove inconin the ordinary administration of the first duties of the
government for the shortest period is inconsistent with
the public safety. It is impossible for me to
look without grave concern on a state of things which
leaves the public service thus unprovided for, and the public interest thus unprotected; and I carnestly urge upon
your attention the necessity of making immediate appropriation for the maintenance of the service of the mamains and deputy marshals for the Beat year which commences to necrows.

R. B. HAYES,

A letter from the Attorney General on the same
subject was also presented by Mr. Atkins, of Ten-

printion for the maintenance of the service of the marshals and deputy marshals for the Secal year which commences to morrow.

A. B. HAYES.

A letter from the Attorney General on the same subject was also presented by Mr. ATKINS, of Tennessee, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and was referred to that committee.

The House then proceeded to business on the Speaker's table.

DUTY ON QUININE.

All the business on the Speaker's table having been disposed of, Mr. Covern, (dem.) of N. Y., moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill (originally introduced by Mr. McKenzie, of Kentucky) putting salts or quimme, suiphate of quimine, on the free list, staring that he did so at the request of Mr. McKenzie, The vote resulted—yeas, 117; nays, 32.

The following is the negative vote:—Mesers. Abdrich, Briggs, Blake, Burrows, Carpenter, Conger, Daggett, Deering, Field, Hammond of New York, Hawk, Hawley, Joyce, Keiter, Killinger, Mason, Valentine, Van Voorhees and Van Aernam.

Messers. O'Neil and Brigham, of Pennsylvania, and several other republicans who had refrained from voting, raised the point that no quorum had voted, and a call of the house was ordered.

The rollowing members who had been present during the roll call obtained leave to vote, and the vote as finally announced stood—yeas 125, nays 32.

The Speaker thereupon declared the bill passed, amid applianse on the democratic side.

The tollowing members in addition to those already named) voted in the negative:—Messra, Barber, Bayne, Bingham, Bowman, Farr, Garfield, Godschalk, O'Neill, Russel of Massachusetts and Townsend of Olito.

Messrs. Conger and Aldrich of Illinois changed their votes to the affirmative.

Mr. Elists, of Louislana, also voted in the negative, although announcing himself in favor of the bill. He took that action because he was paired, and desired to vote in the way the gentleman with whom he was parred would have done had he been present.

Further proceedings under the call were then dispensed with.

Mr. READAN, (dem.) of Texas, moved

Mr. REAGAN, (dem.) of Texas, moved to suspend

the rules and adopt the resolution granting the Committee on Commerce leave to sit during the rucess, for the purpose of inquiring into all matters affecting interstate for foreign commerce. Defeated.

Mr. McGowax, (rep.) of Mich., moved to suspend the rules and nass Senate bill providing office room for the National Board of Health, and for the printing of its reports and papers. Agreed to—yeas 139, nays 16.

Mr. Cannon, (rep.) of Ill., moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill appropriating \$650,000 to pay the fees of United States marshals and their general deputies during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880.

Mr. Sphinger, (dem.) of Ill., des red to offer an amendment providing that no officer of the government shall make any contract or inear any liability for the future payment of money under any provision of title 26 of the Revised Statutes, but Mr. Cannon refused to yield.

Mr. CANNON's motion was rejected by a party vote—yeas 61, nays 83—the Speaker voting in the negative in order to make a quorum.

The House then, at half-past five, adjourned.

FATAL DYNAMITE EXPLOSION

NITRO - GLYCERINE MANUFACTORY - THEIR BODIES TORN IN PIECES-THE FIFTH OF A SERIES OF SIMILAR DISASTERS IN THE SAME PLACE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., June 30, 1879. At six minutes before one o'clock this afternoon time in the space of nine years with the terrible news that the nitro-glycerine works of George M. Mowbray, one and a half miles distant, had again blown up. The explosion occurred in what is known as the packing room, about four rods west from the factory proper. William Long, foreman of the glycerine works, and James Pierce, a laborer, were at work in the building packing exploding tubes with dynamite, or, as Mr. Mowbray calls it, his "eighteen hundred and seventy-nine compound." The cause of the explosion will always remain a mystery, as has been the case in all former explosions. It is not known exactly how much of the powder was in the building, but without doubt there were several hundred pounds.

Both men were experienced at the business. Long was about thirty years of age and single. His pa-rents live in Vermont. He was employed in the Hoosac Tunnel for several years by Professor Mowbray, but had only been in the glycerine works since September. All that was found of his body after the explosion was a portion of his trunk, his left arm, a piece of a leg and his feet. He was a very careful man at his business and was well liked by all who knew him. James Pierce was forty-five ing in this town. Not a piece of his body could be found large enough for identification. He had been employed as a blaster with glycerine since 1870, working in the Hoosac Tunnel and in and about the works. He has been employed by Professor Mowbray since last fall. A WRECEND STRUCTURE.

The building that the men were at work in was a wooden structure about forty feet square, and was literally demolished. The other portion of the works were damaged to some extent. PREVIOUS EXPLOSIONS.

Professor Mowbray built these works in the winter of 1868, and on December 23, 1870, the magazine blew up, killing Mr. Valser, the superintendent of the works. March 12, 1871, the magazine blew up again, but without injury to any person. The third explosion occurred on January 26, 1876, this time killing two men, Benjamin Cook and John Cullen, and wounding John Wallace. The fourth of the series occurred in January, 1878. At this time Mr. Wilson, the watchman, was killed. One very singular thing about the explosion is that they have all, save the last, occurred in the winter, when the glycerine has been frozen, and in this shape it is claimed to be per

The secident to-day was the first for the dynamite, and it has heretofore been claimed that it was perfectly safe, at all times, and under all circumstances. The most singular fact connected with this and all former accidents to the work is that Mr. Mowbray has always been absent from home at the time. This time he is in Canada. Let it be said of Professor Mowbray that he has always done all that money could do for the families that have been left destitute by these terrible calamities.

THE BOSTON FORGERY.

J. F. EDMUNDS ARRAIGNED AND HELD FOR THE GRAND JURY-THE PRISONER'S MANNER IN COURT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

BOSTON, June 30, 1879.

J. F. Edmunds, the Newton forger, was brought to-day into the Municipal Court There were no specifications as to amounts and no details of the crime for which he was brought up. The prisoner, who had been in consultation during the morning with several Newton gentlemen and personal friends in regard to his financial doings, was escorted into the room by Officer Hewthorn, of Newton, and Inspec tor Skelton, of this city. He was represented by Messrs. Hutchins and Wheeler. The interest of th banks was represented by Assistant District Attorney Adams and Henry D. Hyde.

THE PRISONER'S MANNER. Of a naturally quick, nervous disposition, the prisoner when he left his apartments at the Sherman House descended the steps so rapidly that the officers in charge kept pace with him with the greatest difficulty, and his gait from the hotel to the court rouse was the same. He was placed in the dock assigned to common criminals and stood gazing around on the assembly in a nonchalant manner, and cooly picked his teeth with the little finger of his left hand. From the wild gleam of his eyes, however, it could be seen that his nervous temperament had been acted upon and intensified by some powerful agency. When requested to stand before the bar of the tribunal he seended the steps, quickly placed one hand on his hip, and, resting the elbow of the other on the rail and leaning his face upon his hand, awaited the pro-

and leaning his face upon his hand, awaited the proceedings. The reading of the warrant was waived and the Clerk ordered the prisoner to recognize in the sum of \$100,000 for his appearance on the first Monday in July at the Superior Criminal Court.

"Got As Awvill Headacus."

Father Cook, the great philanthropist of the court, then approached the prisoner and fervently shook hands with him, and said, "May God help you!" and sadily departed. Edmunds appeared to be greatly affected by this incident, and then two other personal friends of the accused bade him sparting added. They had only time to ask him how he felt and receive a short reply before they were ordered away by the officials, who announced that they had received orders to allow no one to talk with him, as he was greatly affected mentally. In reply to the question regarding his health he said:—

"Friends, I tried not to recognize you; but I could not help it. This is a pretty hard place to put a man into. I feel rather better than I did yesterday, but I have got an awful headache."

TAKEN TO JAIL.

The prisoner was then conducted to a hack and in

TAKEN TO JAIL.

The prisoner was then conducted to a back, and in company with Inspector Skelton and Constable Ingalia taken to the Charles Street Jail.

AMICABLY ARRANGED

THE VIRGINIA POLITICAL QUARREL IN WHICH A HOSTILE MEETING WAS ANTICIPATED SET-TIED BY PRIENDLY MEDIATION. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.)

RICHMOND, June 30, 1879.

The differences existing between Mr. W. C. Elam,

of the Whio editorial staff, and Colonel A. M. Dickenson, of Grayson county, which were fully explained in the HERALD of the 29th inst., have been amicably adjusted by the interposition of mutual friends. The whole matter was submitted to the arbitration

The whole matter was submitted to the arbitration of two gentiemen, through the good offices of whom a difficulty was avoided. The following letter is the basis of the settlement:

INDEPENDENCE, June 26, 1879.

We, A. M. Davis and Robert Crockett, representing, respectively, A. M. Dickenson and W. C. Elam, in the matter of difference between them, upon a conference do suggest to these gentlemen that they mutually withdraw everything personally offensive to each other which has appeared from them in the public journals of the cay. It is ground with be alike honorable to both gentlemen.

A. M. DAVIS,

Having submitted the matter of our difference to the

Having submitted the matter of our diffe determination of our respective friends, Mess. Crecket, we abide their decision and heroly recommendation. W. C. ELAM. A. N. DICKENSON. THE BARNEGAT COLLISION.

CAPTAIN DEALEN'S OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE COLLISION-THE BESCUED SEAMEN-APPEAL TO THE BRITISH CONSUL.

The steamer City of New York, which ran into and sank the bark Helen of Barnegat on Saturday. now lies at her wharf, pier No. 3 North River. Tho lamage to her bow necessitated the removal of some of the cargo, till the broken timbers of the bow were almost entirely above the water line. A scaffolding was formed and the copper sheathing and shattered stempost were removed for a distance eight reet above and two feet below the water. It was intended to place her on a dry dock to-day, but none could be found unoccupied. If the vessel can be placed to-day on one of the dry docks she will sail on Thursday with the passengers and cargo with which she was freighted on Saturday; otherwise she will be delayed for a week or more and her passengers will be transferred captain states, can be repaired for about \$1,500 beyond the injury to the bow the steamer sustained no damage. Indeed, it is a matter of astonishment that, considering the speed and tonnage of the

Beyond the injury to the bow the steamer sustained no damage. Indeed, it is a matter of astonishment that, considering the speed and tonnage of the steamer, the damage was so comparatively trifling. "Had she been an iron vessel," said her builder yesterday, "she would certainly have gone down, so great was the force of the collision." One of the masts of the bark tumbled over the forward deck of the steamer, and yet did no more damage than bending the upper portion of one of the torward pump cylinders. The bow cable remains intact, The baggage and cargo were found perfectly secure.

CAPTAIN DEAREN'S REPORT.

The following report of the collision was filed yesterday by Captain Deaken, commander of the City of New York, in the office of the United States Local Inspectors of Steam Vessels:—

I have to report to your homorable Board the collision bat kileden, of Dandee, which happened at about ten minutes to elseen e cock Saurday night, June 28, in a fog latitude 38 deg. 35 min. north, longitude about 74 deg. west. The bark sank almost instantly. Four of the crew got on board the steamer Indicated of the port quarter of the bark's crew. In the leaves of the port quarter of the bark's crew. In the leaves of the port quarter of the bark's crew. In the leaves of the port quarter of the bark's crew. In the leaves of the standard of the damage done to curseless of the granified of the damage done to curseless. In the port quarter of the deck at the time (A. Johnson) rang engine bells to "slow," "slop" and "back," which awake myself. When I got in the pilot house the origine was working much water. At twenty minutes past twelve, midnight, the boat returned to the steamer, having picked up one man from the wreek, all that could be found. The officer of the deck at the time (A. Johnson) rang engine bells to "slow," "slop" and "back," which awake myself. When I got in the pilot house the origine was working aback, but then there was no possibility of avolding a collision as the steamer still had headway, although the engine

out of water.

The rescued seamen, who lost everything save the clothing they wore at the moment of the collision, called on the British Consul in this city yesterday and asked to be forwarded to their homes as ship-wrecked seamen. They signed the following affidavit:—

The park Helen left Cardiff, Wales, March 14, with coal for Havana, Cubs Sne there took on 353 hogsheads, 40 boxes and 137 bage of sugar, and set sail for New York. About eight o'clock on Saturday evening Absecom Light was sightedjabout eleven miles south-southwest. The course of our vessel was then changed to east by north, hilf north, from northeast. About nino o'clock it began to be foggy and dense clouds of mist hung about our vessel. Tao fog horn was blown and two men were placed on the bookout. About eieven o'clock I heard the steam whistle of a steamship, and three minutes afterward I described her coming down on our port bow. She was so close upon us that a collision was inevitable; nevertheless the mate ordered the vessel's whose put to staroosard. It struck almost at the same instant on our port quarter, aff of the mizen rigging, cutting holes through the from plates of the bark; the mirzentopmast fell. When our vessel cours down. Capter Bracklas Afons to the Orighty in the rigging and the fog horn was sounded every minute.

The investigation will be commenced early next

PERILS OF THE SEA

THREE FOREIGN VESSELS WRECKED ON THE COAST OF MEXICO DURING A TERRIBLE STORM-THE CREWS RESCUED AND BROUGHT

Havana yesterday having on board three ship-wrecked crews and their captains. The three vessels to which they belonged were foreign craft and all were lost in the same storm and at the same place. One of the vessels was the bark Vikingen, from Drammen, Norway, commanded by Captain A. Arnesen. The vessel had a crew fourteen, including two mates. She was owned by H. Kjosbernd & Sons, of Drammen. On the 3d of lune, at noon, while off the coast of Tratasco, Mexico, near St. Anna, a small village, a storm arose

June, at noon, while off the coast of Tratasco, Mexico, near St. Anna, a small village, a storm arose. The bark was driven on the beach, and struck with a fearful crash. Then she was rocked and tossed about while the crew desperately struggled to save her. Finality she was hauled off a short distance, but almost immediately began to sink. Then a small American boat was sent from since, manned by villagers from St. Anna, and all hands were saved. The vessel, though, was again driven in shore and smashed into a thousand pieces, while its cargo of mahogany floated out to sea.

Another vessel lost was the schooner Malvina Schutt, from Bremen, commanded by Captain C. J. Kröger, She was owned by J. H. Foss, Straisund, Germany, On the 20th of March she left Bremen, and was passing the coast of Mexico on June 30, at nine o'clock P. M., when she also was driven ashore near St. Anna by the storm. The vessel struck the south shore, bow first, and lay there at the mercy of the waves, which were running mountain high. Finding the vessel was doomed, the captain and crew of eleven men jumped over her bows and reached the shore. In a few hours after the achooner went to pieces, and the crew made their way to St. Anna.

The other vessel was the Low Poh Yim, from Straisund. She was in command of Captain C. Bueck and had a crew of nine men. Besides these there were on board the wire and daughter of the captain. The vessel was lying at St. Anna, leading a cargo of mahogany, and had nearly innshed the work. On the 3d of June, at five P. M., the storm which wrecked the other vessels tore the Low Poh Yim from her moorings and drove her along the shoreat a terrible rate. Then the wind changed and drove the ship directly on shore, where she was crippied. The heavy sea washed her out again, and the captain and the crew truggled at linght to save the vessel was too far out, and all their life boas had been washed away or stove in by the storm. At day-break is small board put of from St. Anna and rescued all on board. The vessel went to p

ERIE CANAL BUSINESS.

The Canal Collector at this port furnishes the fol lowing statement for the month of June, with com-

Amount of tolls June, 1878, \$67,114 02; same, 1879. Amount of tolls June, 1878, 26-114 02; same, 1879, 247,730 94; decrease, 1879, 819,318 08.
Clearances in 1878, 1,002; same, 1879, 857; decrease, 1880, 145.
Amount of tolls from opening to June 30, 1878, \$204.629 66; 1879, \$104.607 25; decrease, \$100,022 41.

\$204.629 66; 1879, \$104.607 25; decrease, \$100.022 41.

Number of clearances from opening to June 30, 1878, 2005; 1879, 1,695; decrease, 1879, 1,211.

The tollowing table shows the shipments since the opening of the canal, with comparisons for same time last year:

1878, 1878, (Canal Opened May 8.)

Flour. 100 bbis. (Canal Opened May 8.)

Flour. 8,385,390 bushels. 4,422,340 bushels.

Corn. 8,576,227 bushels. 6,285,972 bushels.

Corn. 8,576,227 bushels. 247,229 bushels.

Barloy mait. 100,355 bushels. 247,229 bushels.

Ryc. 51,698 bushels. 301,600 bushels.

The following are the receipts by lake for two years up to the month of June:

Flour. bbis

KILLED BY A LOCOMOTIVE.

The train which left Long Island City for Locust alley, on the Long Island Satiroad, yesterday, struck a horse and wagon on the turnpike crossing east of Roslyn, killing the horse and demolishing the wagon. William Mott, a farmer, of Wheatley, was in the wagon. He was thrown over fifty feet and killed instantly. Mr. Elam, who left this city for Grayson county a rock since, has returned to his home.